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yet elapsed to permit sufficient perspective for a true historical judgment of either.

Two attributes, however, of this work stand out so strikingly as to make its reading well worth the while of the student of recent American history. In the first place the "Suggestions for Further Readings", giving as they do page references to selected portions of various works, are excellent; secondly, and more important, Mr. Haworth has produced a work which is so readable as to justify the claim of the publishers that it is as "fascinating as a story".

B. B. KENDRICK.

The Canadian Dominion: a Chronicle of our Northern Neighbor.

By OSCAR D. SKELTON. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XLIX.] (New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford. 1919. Pp. xi, 296.)

CANADA has reason to congratulate herself on the appearance of this excellent little volume in the *Chronicles of America* series. She has not only been accorded a distinctive place in the development of the new world, but has also been fortunate in finding a sympathetic interpreter of her evolution from a colonial to a national status.

Professor Skelton has been most skillful in combining the dual rôles of historian and political scientist. On the historical side he has little to present that is new or striking, but he does succeed in breathing the breath of life into the dry bones of the past and giving them vitality. To the gift of historical imagination, he has added the quality of insight. He is perhaps more interested in the significance of events than in the events themselves. The reader will not soon forget his keen analysis of the political tendencies of his country, nor his critical judgments of the statesmen of the time.

The author's point of view is that of a staunch nationalist. He is proud of the part that his country has played in resisting Tory imperialism on the one hand and American intervention on the other, but there is, fortunately, an entire absence of national self-complacency or chauvinism throughout the study. In his treatment of domestic affairs, he maintains a strict judicial impartiality, although he occasionally reveals his liberal fiscal sympathies in his discussion of recent tariff policies. On imperial matters, he looks forward to the day when Canada shall attain to full nationality, not as an independent state, but as an equal and full-fledged member of the Britannic Union and of the League of Nations.

His treatment of Anglo-American relations will doubtless prove of particular interest to American readers. Although somewhat critical at times of the occasional high-handed attitude of American diplomats towards a weaker neighbor, he does not fail to do full justice to the general policy and particular contentions of the United States. His

handling of the reaction of American policy upon Canadian affairs is especially effective. Few Americans, it is safe to assert, are aware of the extent to which the policy of this country has unwittingly contributed to the development of Canadian nationalism.

Although the general outlines of this study are excellent, there are certain minor features which are open to criticism. The Maritime Provinces have received but scant attention, and the great Northwest is almost entirely neglected. The author has given due consideration to the economic expansion of the country, but, strange to say, has largely overlooked the political phases of this growth in the form of the farmers' party organizations and the labor movements. Even more surprising is his neglect of the constitutional development of the country during the past fifty years. Canada has made some interesting experiments in federalism which have an important bearing upon the evolution of federal principles in the modern state. The bibliography, moreover, is sadly inadequate. There is scarcely a reference to any of the leading authorities on constitutional history and law: for example, the valuable studies of Bourinot are not even mentioned. The most authoritative record of the proceedings of the federal constitutional convention is likewise overlooked, and Mr. Porritt's marked contributions to recent Canadian history suffer the same fate. These are only a few of the many surprising omissions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the author may find occasion to revise the general bibliography in future editions of his work.

These limitations, however, are insignificant in comparison with the high intrinsic merit of the whole book. Its delightful literary form, together with its accuracy and suggestiveness, make it both the most readable and the most valuable of the general histories of the Canadian Dominion. The volume, in short, is a credit to Canadian scholarship.

C. D. ALLIN.

The United States and Latin America. By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of American History in the Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1920. Pp. 346. \$2.50.)

TWENTY years ago Professor Latané published a series of lectures on the diplomatic relations of the United States and Spanish America. His present work is based on the earlier one. Into it a number of changes have been introduced. These include a new general title, a revision of the contents of four chapters, and the addition of two new ones, dealing with the advance of the United States in the Caribbean and with Pan-Americanism. From the original volume material of special interest at the time has been omitted and its place taken by an account of later events, even if, in the cases of Cuba and Colombia for example, the record of them is not always "brought down to date".